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NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORYLAND



These old cannons command the harbor of Colonial Edenton from the Town Green, where a bronze teapot marks the site where on October 25, 1774, the ladies of Edenton staged the first "tea party" protesting taxes levied by England on the Colony of North Carolina. The home of Mrs. Penelope Barker, who organized the tea party, has been restored and is shown in this picture.

The Cover

The Coat of Arms adorning Tryon Palace at New Bern, identified as of the period of the construction of the Palace (1770), is the only one of its kind used in the U.S.A.

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

N. C.
Doc.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH

TERRY SANFORD
GOVERNOR

GREETINGS TO STUDENTS OF HISTORY:

I sincerely hope you will have the opportunity of visiting North Carolina and sharing with us the many historical attractions from coast to mountains.

This little book can give you only the barest introduction, but I hope it will prove helpful in planning and enjoying your visit to the Tar Heel State.

I am confident that you will find it as truly a Land of Firsts as it was in its historic past.

As a visitor interested in our American Heritage, you may be sure you will find a warm welcome.

Sincerely,

HISTORIC NORTH CAROLINA is published by the Department of Conservation and Development, Travel Information Division, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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HISTORIC NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is rich in history dating from the very beginning of the British colonies. Although to a surprising extent the history of the State and its subdivisions is material for books waiting to be written, there are guideposts in abundance.

It is the purpose of this booklet to identify some of the sites and structures, restorations, and ruins, markers and memories that exist along the paths of history in the Tar Heel State of today—The "Dixie Dynamo."

Obviously only a small fraction of historical places and data can be covered in a sampler of this brevity. Fortunately for those whose interest is whetted a vast field for further exploration exists throughout the State.



Here is the birthplace of English history in America—restored Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island where the first English colonists landed in 1585 and which was the site two years later of one of history's great mysteries—the Lost Colony. The simple earthen fort was restored in 1950 as a part of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, within whose boundaries is the Waterside Theatre at which Poul Green's symphonic drama "The Lost Colony" is produced during the summer beach season. Nearby are the famed Outer Banks resorts of Nags Head, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills. To the south lies Cape Hatteras, now within the nation's first National Seashore.

First there were the Indians. Then in the early 16th Century Spaniards under DeSoto came up from Florida to seek gold in the Great Smokies, and the Florentine Navigator Verrazzano explored what is now the coast of North Carolina for France about 1524. In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists landed on Roanoke Island to plant the first English colony in America, and here the first child of English parentage was born in America.

Over three centuries later the Wright Brothers came to North Carolina's Outer Banks, and within view of the site of Raleigh's fabled "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, ushered in the air age with the first airplane flight. Here also, Fessenden conducted the first successful wireless telephone experiments.

History records these eras and events on the face of modern North Carolina in markers, in restorations, and in moving dramas.

Already North Carolina is planning to celebrate the quadricentennial of English colonization in America. The General Assembly of 1955 authorized

the Governor to establish a commission to plan observance of the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Roanoke Island—20 years before the settlement of Jamestown and more than 3 decades prior to the founding of the Plymouth colony. This may take the form of a World's Fair in 1985.



This modern museum, near the site of the first airplane flight and the Wright Brothers National Memorial at Kill Devil Hills, was dedicated at the observance of the 57th anniversary of the first flight, Dec. 17, 1903.

Observance of the 300th anniversary in 1963 of the Carolina Charter, granted by King Charles II to eight Lords Proprietors in 1663, was sponsored by Federal and State commissions.

Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, has been restored for visitors to see any day of the year. During the summer the story of the "Lost Colony" is told in the outdoor, waterside theatre on Roanoke Island, but it can only hint at the fate of the 117 members of the colony, including Virginia Dare, first English child born in the New World.

Nearby and along the Dare Coast to Cape Hatteras and Ocracoke Island are other mysteries that sprang in legion from the operations of pirates and many shipwrecks along this coast. Was Aaron Burr's beautiful daughter Theodosia really shipwrecked off Hatteras? Where did Blackbeard bury pirate's gold?

Such is history on the Outer Banks, only recently freed from isolation by highways and bridges and ferries that permit easy access to one of the last outposts of America. But forever the Outer Banks will retain some of their original isolation, because within the boundaries of the unique Cape Hatteras National Seashore, time will stand still under the watchful eye of the National Park Service. Both here, and in the Great Smokies National Park and on the Blue Ridge Parkway, the visitor can step from his car into America as it was in the days of its beginnings.

Lt. Col. Jahn Glenn, Project Mercury Astronaut, aboard a replica of the Wright Brothers' first "flying machine" at Wright Brothers National Memorial near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Colonel Glenn participated in the observance of the 60th Anniversary of Powered Flight at Wright Memorial and vicinity December 16 and 17. The replica of the Wright Flyer in which Orville Wright made the world's first powered aircraft flight on December 17, 1903, was built in Washington by volunteers from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and installed in the Wright Memorial Museum during the 1963 anniversary program.



BIRTHPLACE OF FLIGHT

Wright Brothers National Memorial near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, marks spot where Wilbur and Orville Wright made the world's first powered aircraft flight on December 17, 1903. The Wright Monument (right) overlooks a visitor center-museum, airport, first flight marker, and restorations of the Wright's hangar and living quarters.



History is well marked in North Carolina. There are more than 900 historical markers along its highways. It is unusual, however, to encounter this many at one location. The concentration illustrated is on U. S. 17 near the Cape Fear River south of Wilmington, a hotbed of history.

GUIDES TO HISTORY

Most of the places and things pictured in this booklet—dating back to the earliest settlements of America—can be seen now and are easily accessible to vacation visitor and serious student of history.

In all parts of North Carolina, from the Great Smoky Mountains to the surf of the Atlantic Ocean, history is found in many forms. It may be preserved by memorials of stone and mortar, or in museum exhibits, or in restorations of places and things as they existed years ago. History, too, is recreated in outdoor historical dramas, which in North Carolina are major summer vacation attractions.

These historic attractions are easily a part of a Variety Vacationland holiday, adding interest and educational value to your vacation trip whether it be to Beach, Mountains or the Piedmont Plateau in between.

More than 900 highway markers designate the sites of history. Many of these locate an important first, a battle, the home of a statesman, or an event that might have seemed insignificant at the time, but later took its place in history. For instance, Babe Ruth hit his first home run at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1914.

In North Carolina at this time there is a surge of interest in the history of the State and its sub-divisions. Many counties have "official" historians, and there are over 100 county, local and other historical associations.

An organization was formed in 1963 to mark and develop a "Historyland Trail" in coastal North Carolina. This will encompass historical points of interest on both sides of U. S. Highway No. 17, reaching eastward to Cape Hatteras and westward to Interstate Highway 95.

The Department of Archives and History in Raleigh is a treasure house of source material. Also there is valuable reference matter in libraries and official records throughout the State.

A list of guides and other aids to enjoying the rich history of North Carolina appears on page 52.



This is the famous Waterside Theatre on the site of the first English colony in America. The picture was made during the annual spring Pirates Festival, which features a later period in Outer Banks history having to do with the pre-Revolutionary pirates, of whom Blackbeard was the most notorious. "The Lost Colony", by Pulitzer Prize Winner Paul Green, is the pioneer outdoor historical drama. It opened in 1937 and President Franklin D. Roosevelt saw one of the early performances. His seat is marked by a plaque in the theatre.



This is a garden that might have been—had Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists had opportunity to establish one on Roanoke Island when they landed to attempt the first settlement. It is called the Elizabethan Garden and adjoins the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

The flag that flew over the "Lost Colony" was hoisted again at the observance of the 375th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare on Roanoke Island (Aug. 18, 1587). Left to right: Sir Edward Boyle, British Minister of Education; Congressman Herbert C. Bonner, Governor Terry Sanford, and Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Historical Ass'n.





These are the Cherokee Indians at the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina as portrayed in the historical drama "Unto These Hills." Indians also have major roles in the historical drama on Roanoke Island, "The Lost Colony," and "Horn In The West" at Boone near the Blue Ridge Parkway.

THE INDIANS

The historian John Lawson listed 29 Indian tribes in his writings about North Carolina in 1709. One of these exists today as a tribe in the Great Smoky Mountains—the Cherokee. Another, the tribe of Croatans of Roanoke Island, has disappeared but left behind one of history's great mystery stories—the fate of The Lost Colony of Sir Walter Raleigh. A third, a little known Muskogean group, built a great ceremonial center on the Piedmont Plateau that is today being restored as a State Historic Site.

Other Indians live in the State in small communities, including the Lumbees of Robeson County who made headlines in 1958 by putting the self-styled Ku Klux Klan to rout, but the three tribes of most interest historically at this time are the Cherokees, the Croatans and the Muskogean of Town Creek because their stories are developed in historical dramas and restorations.

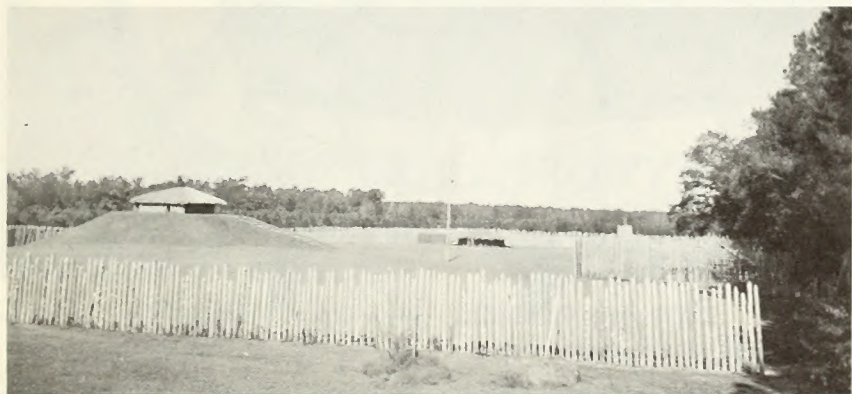
The most visited of all the outdoor historical dramas is "Unto These Hills" at Cherokee. This tragedy by Kermit Hunter plays in a mountainside amphitheatre seating 4,000 from late June through August under auspices of the Cherokee Historical Society. Nearby is Oconaluftee Village, an authentic replica of a Cherokee settlement of 200 years ago, open mid-May through mid-October, and the Cherokee Museum open the year 'round. Indians also play an important role in the Daniel Boone drama, "Horn In The West," near the Blue Ridge Parkway at the town of Boone.

The story of the Croatans is told in Paul Green's pioneer outdoor drama, "The Lost Colony", portrayed from late June through August in a waterside theatre on the actual site of the first English settlement in the New World. This colony was established 20 years before Jamestown and three decades prior to the founding of the Plymouth colony.



Indian stickball games feature the Cherokee Fair held annually in October in the Great Smoky Mountains country.

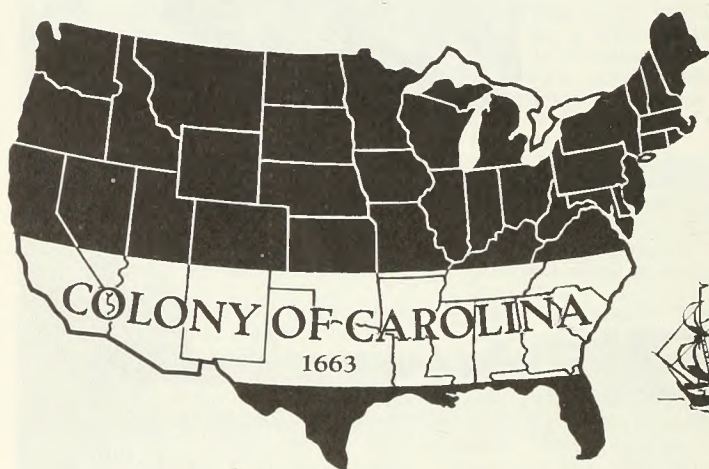
Cherokee Indians are deft craftsmen. Their baskets, pottery, beads and other crafts are on sale at a craft center near the entrance to the Mountaintop Theatre.



Town Creek Indian Mound, a State Historic Site at Mt. Gilead in the central part of the State, depicts pre-Historic Indian life.



The Carolina Charter was granted by King Charles II on March 24, 1663. From the rights and privileges granted therein evolved historic North Carolina. North Carolina is one of the seven states in possession of their charters. The others are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The charter was discovered in England, and after its authenticity was verified, purchased by the State of North Carolina in 1949. Thousands of visitors view it in its specially-constructed vault in the Hall of History in Raleigh.

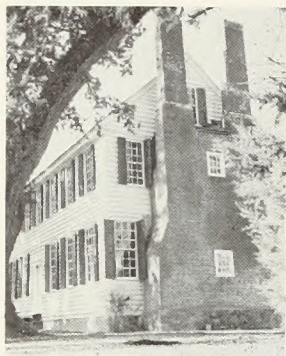


Territories of 17 present states or parts thereof included in the Carolina Charter of 1663 are California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina. It also included the northern part of Mexico.



CHARLES II AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS

The granting of the Carolina Charter, whose tercentenary North Carolina observed in 1963, is the subject of one of the 14 murals of North Carolina painted by Francis Vandever Kughler for the assembly hall of the Joseph Knapp Palmer Building of the Institute of Government in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



COLONIAL

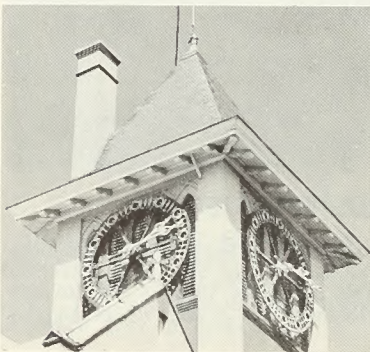
Both is the oldest town in North Carolina and its first capitol. It was incorporated March 8, 1705. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, oldest church still in regular use in the State, was built in 1734. The bell, silver chalice and condeobra were gifts of Queen Anne and George II. During the Tuscarora Indian massacre the dead were interred beneath the straight-backed wooden pews.

Once an important seaport on the Pamlico River, Both was the residence of royal governors and a base of operations for the pirate Blackbeard. The Marsh House, (left), now fully restored, was built in the 1740s. Marsh house is one of several buildings in Both little changed from colonial days. In Both the first public library in North Carolina was established in the early 1700's.



St. Philip's Church marks the site of Old Brunswick Town, founded in 1726 and captured by the Spaniards in 1748. The church was built in the 1760's and served as a royal chapel with an elevated pew for the governor. Situated on the lower Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Southport, the walls of St. Philip's are preserved as a State historic site.

New Bern, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, was founded in 1710 by Baron Christopher de Graffenried, who received a grant of 10,000 acres from Queen Anne of England. He established a large colony of Swiss and German settlers. The City Hall, featured by a huge clock tower, preserves evidence of New Bern's Swiss heritage. Over the arched entrance are two copper bears, and inside is a framed bear bonnet. They were gifts of the Burgesses of Bern, Switzerland, in 1896 when New Bern adopted the armorial symbols and colors of the patron city. The first printing press in the State was set up in New Bern in 1749, and the first book and newspaper published there.



In New Bern the John Stanly Wright house, (below) dated from about 1770, is believed to have been designed by John Hawks, architect of Tryon Palace. It was moved to its present site on New Street in 1935 and remodelled as a public library.



CAROLINA

The history of colonial North Carolina is preserved in its churches, fine old homes, and public buildings. Edenton Green was the center of stirring events in colonial history, one of which was the Edenton Tea Party. This site is marked by a large bronze teapot. Some time after Boston patriots disguised themselves and dumped British tea into Boston harbor, undisguised ladies of five Albemarle counties gathered in Edenton October 25, 1774, and signed resolutions supporting the protest of the Continental Congress against injustices of British administration, including the tax on tea.



Cupola House at Edenton is one of the finest in Jacobean design. Its peculiar architectural features date construction around 1712. Unique in North Carolina is its overhung second story. The octagonal cupola, used to sight incoming ships, gives the house its name. The cupola, or "lantern," was illuminated on the King's birthday, public holidays and other festive occasions. Woodwork of the downstairs rooms is exhibited in the Brooklyn Museum in New York. The woodwork in the second story is intact. Also in Edenton is the James Iredell House, a State Historic Site.



The Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton was built in 1767, probably by Gilbert Leigh. It has been in continuous use ever since and is one of the earliest of the permanent public buildings in the State. It is constructed of pink brick with white trim, its general plan with central courtroom and flanking offices is typical of Tidewater architecture. It has been described by the architect Thomas Waterman as "Perhaps the finest Georgian Courthouse in the South." It contains the largest collection of county legal papers in North Carolina.

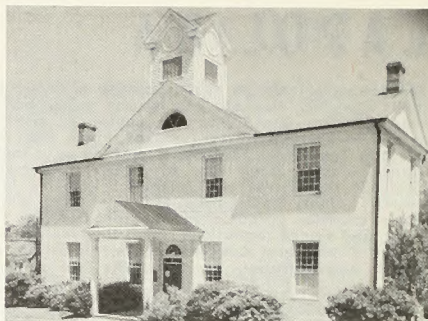


Elizabeth City, on the Pasquotank River, now one of the finest harbors for small craft along the Inland Waterway, is rich in history. As early as 1666 Bermudians settled here and engaged in boat building. West India shipping thrived after the cutting of the Dismal Swamp Canal in 1790, and ocean going trading vessels crowded the docks in the early 1800's. The town was originally incorporated as Reading in 1793. The name was changed to Elizabeth City in 1801. Federal troops occupied the town in 1862. International boat regattas are held now on the Pasquotank River. The first open resistance to Crown rule was Culpepper's Rebellion in Dec. 1677.

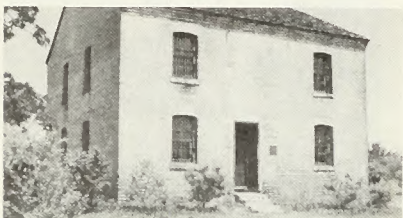




In the colonial village of Halifax history was made with the adoption of the "Halifax Resolves" in April, 1776, the first formal sanction of American Independence. The Constitution House dating from 1758, has been restored. Halifax was an important Roanoke River port. It is now on a main North-South highway, U. S. 301.



Perquimans County Courthouse at Hertford is a repository for county records dating from 1685, and includes the oldest land records in North Carolina. Of Georgian Colonial architecture, the original building was constructed in the eighteenth century. In 1818 the Masonic Order added the second story and uses it for meetings.



The Old Jail at Halifax is now restored. Tory officers captured in the Patriot victory at Moores Creek were imprisoned here. They included Flora Macdonald's husband, Alan. The structure dates from 1759.



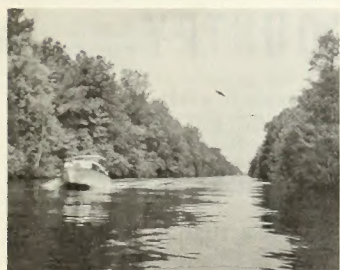
This early log cabin is an excellent example of colonial frontier housing. It was restored by the Moore County Historical Association and moved to its present site in the Town of Southern Pines.



The market house at Fayetteville occupies the site of Convention Hall which was the Capitol of North Carolina from 1789 to 1793. The Federal Constitution was ratified there in 1789. General Lafayette spoke there, and Fayetteville was the first city in the U. S. named for him. Fayetteville dates from 1739 when it was settled as Campbelltown by Scottish Highlanders. The present building was erected in 1838, as the town's public building and slave market. The Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce occupies the building. The photograph was made in 1960 during celebration of the Lafayette Week Festival of which a feature was the national convention of drum majorettes.



Blockbeard is the most famous of all the pirates who are legend in Coastal North Carolina. Costumed pirates again roam the Outer Banks for the annual Pirates Jamboree at Nags Head and Hatteras Island, and a modern pirate's landing of festival time is held. Blockbeard met his fate at Ocracoke at the hands of the Royal Navy in 1718. To the left is old Brick House near Elizabeth City, said to have been Blockbeard's home.

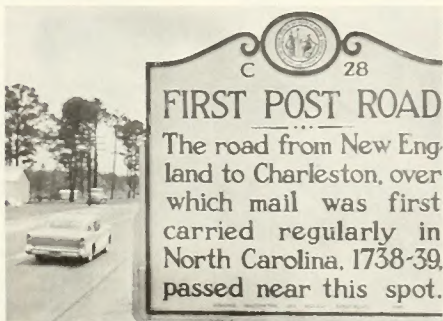


George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp Canal, dug by Negro slaves beginning in 1790. Near historic Elizabeth City, the Dismal is a jungle-like swamp of around 750 square miles. It once covered over 2,000 square miles but has been reduced by drainage. The poet Thomas Moore described it in verse. During the Civil War it was used in the "underground" route for escaping slaves. It is accessible by canal from U. S. 17.



At Haliifax are the ruins of "The Grove", home of Willie Jones, one of North Carolina's Revolutionary heroes (lower left). The Grove was built in 1765 and was famous for its lavish hospitality. The estate was occupied by British troops under Cornwallis in 1781 and by both Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War. Willie Jones was known as a patron of John Paul Jones, "The father of the American Navy."

The first Post Road followed the Atlantic Coast through North Carolina. Its route is identified by several markers. This one is on U. S. 17 between New Bern and Wilmington. Mail was carried over this route beginning in 1738. Plank roads, privately built and carrying a toll, blossomed around 1850. The modern State-wide highway system began in 1915 and is now the largest State-maintained in the nation, over 70,000 miles.





DANIEL BOONE COUNTRY

Daniel Boone symbolized the spirit of pioneers pushing westward into new lands beyond reach of the Crown's colonial government. The story of Daniel Boone is the stirring theme of the "Horn In The West" outdoor drama by Kermit Hunter, from which the "cabin-raising" scene is illustrated. The drama is presented in a beautiful amphitheatre seating over 3,000 at Boone in the Blue Ridge Mountains from late June through August.

The site of a cabin in which Daniel Boone lived for a time in what is now the town of Boone is marked by a monument erected in 1912.

Legends flourished in this country, still peopled by Boone descendants. Here they like to repeat the famous remark credited to the frontiersman that all a man needed to get along on the frontier was a good gun, a good horse, and a good wife. History records that Daniel had all three.

The cave on the banks of the Yadkin River where Daniel Boone is said to have hidden from the Indians is now a part of Boone Memorial Park, reached by N. C. 150 which intersects U. S. 70 between Salisbury and Lexington, and U. S. 64 between Lexington and Mocksville.

Near Mocksville in old Joppa graveyard are the graves of Squire and Sarah Boone, Daniel's parents. The original headstones are encased in a monument.



THE REVOLUTION



Travelers described Tryon Palace as the "most beautiful building in colonial America". The library, illustrated, is typical of the splendidly appointed rooms of this handsome structure, now fully restored and open to the public for continuous guided tours under the administration of the Tryon Palace Commission. The Palace is in historic New Bern on a favorite north-south highway—U. S. 17. Construction of the Palace began in 1767. It served both as the seat of Crown government and, until 1794, the Capitol of North Carolina.



MUSEUM—This museum at Moore's Creek is maintained by the National Park Service and features displays and relics of the battle.



OLD CANNON—This artillery piece stands behind the earthworks commanding the road to Moore's Creek.

A rarity, a memorial erected by the victor for the vanquished, stands in Moore's Creek National Military Park, 20 miles northwest of Wilmington near U. S. 421 on N. C. Route 210. The battle of Moore's Creek, fought Feb. 27, 1776, by Patriots against British Loyalists, was of great importance in that it prevented a full-scale British invasion of the South in the early days of the Revolution.

The park has self-guided tours to old breastworks, and cannon of the type used in the Revolutionary War are on display. The 50-acre national military park was established in 1926 on the site of a former State park.

The plaque indicating the Loyalist monument reads: "IN MEMORY OF THE DEFEATED. The scars of war and bitter memories often lose their sharpness in the perspective of time and events. The monument ahead is witness to this. It was erected by descendants of the victors to the memory of the Loyalists who fought and lost so decisively in this field."



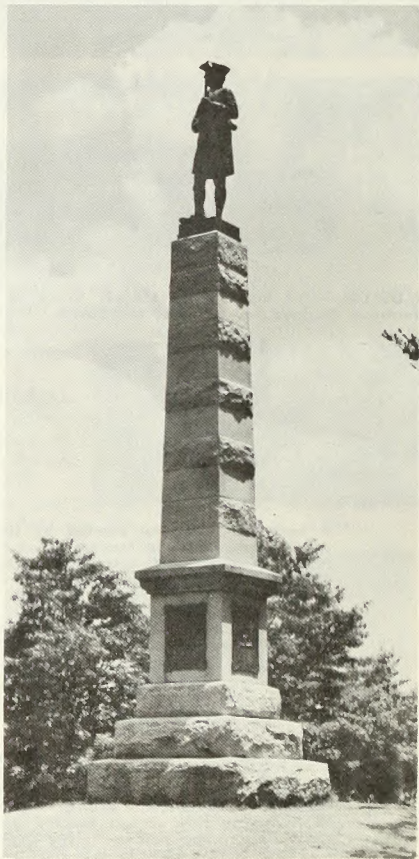


On May 16, 1771, a group of Western N. C. Rebels against corrupt government, known as "The Regulators", bottled the forces of Royal Governor Tryon at Alamance. They lost, and 6 of their number were taken to Hillsboro and hanged by order of court on June 19, 1771. A bronze tablet marks the spot.



North Carolina Patriots inflicted a decisive defeat on the British at Kings Mountain, on the South Carolina border. The North Carolina forces assembled at several places in the mountains, one of which was Pleasant Gardens, home of Col. Joseph McDowell (for whom McDowell County is named). The home (left) still stands near a highway marker on U. S. 70 west of Marion. The Carolina frontiersmen, known as "Over Mountain Boys", met the British under Colonel Ferguson on Oct. 7, 1780. British losses in this battle, combined with those sustained later at Guilford Courthouse, contributed to Cornwallis' eventual surrender at Yorktown.

The Regulator Monument topped by the bronze statue of General James Hunter stands on the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site about 10 miles south of Burlington. The monument was moved from nearby Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in 1962, and is now on the Alamance battleground across N. C. Highway 62 from the museum erected in 1961. The Battle of Alamance, fought on May 16, 1771, preceded by several years the more widely publicized battles in New England that came just before the Revolutionary War. At Alamance, North Carolinians rebelling against Crown rule and calling themselves Regulators, met Colonial Militia under Royal Governor William Tryon and were defeated. This story is the theme of the historical drama "Horn In The West", presented during July and August in Boone. Markers are being placed on the battleground showing disposition of troops during the engagement.



This monument to the fabulous Peter Francisco, reputed to have slain 11 British with his broadsword, stands in Guilford Courthouse National Military Park just off U. S. Highway 220 north of Greensboro. It is one of 29 monuments and markers on this 150-acre park marking the site of the battle between British forces under the Earl Cornwallis and American troops under General Nathanael Greene on March 15, 1781. An equestrian statue of General Greene stands opposite the reception center and museum. Cornwallis left the Guilford battlefield as victor, but his army was so weakened that it made his final surrender at Yorktown inevitable.



General Matt W. Ransom house near Jackson, North Carolina was home of Confederate General who became U. S. Senator and Minister to Mexico.



Cornwallis led his British Army to Wilmington from Guilford Courthouse in April 1781 where he occupied the Cornwallis House, preserved today as state headquarters of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames and containing an interesting collection of colonial furniture and relics. There was a military prison in the basement of the house, which was built in 1771. From Wilmington, Cornwallis marched to Yorktown and surrendered to George Washington ending the War of the Revolution.

THE WAR OF 1812



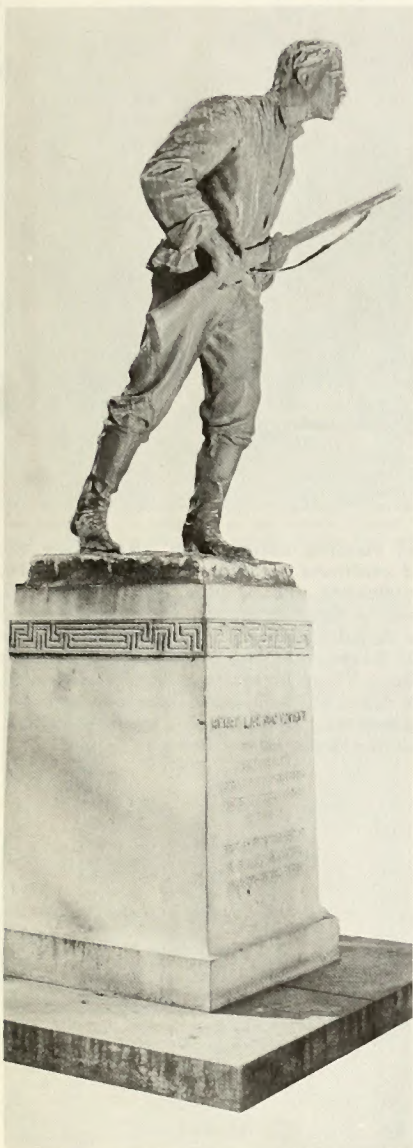
In the ancient burial ground at Beaufort, one of the State's early ocean ports, rests Captain Otway Burns, hero of the War of 1812. A cannon from his privateer, the "Snapdragon", surmounts his grave. A monument of Captain Burns also stands in the public square at Burnsville, Yancey county seat in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The War of 1812 came to the coast of North Carolina when a British fleet landed in July 1813 at Ocracoke Island and Portsmouth, then a part of entry on the Outer Banks.

Duncan House — 105 Front St., Beaufort, built in 1790 and is representative of houses in that seaport town.



Fort Caswell, guarding the mouth of the Cape Fear near Southport, is now part of the North Carolina Baptist Assembly grounds. It was constructed in 1826 and was manned during the War Between The States, Spanish-American, and both World Wars. It was named for Richard Caswell, first Governor of the State of North Carolina. A unique feature is a swimming pool fed by warm springs, built into the fortifications.

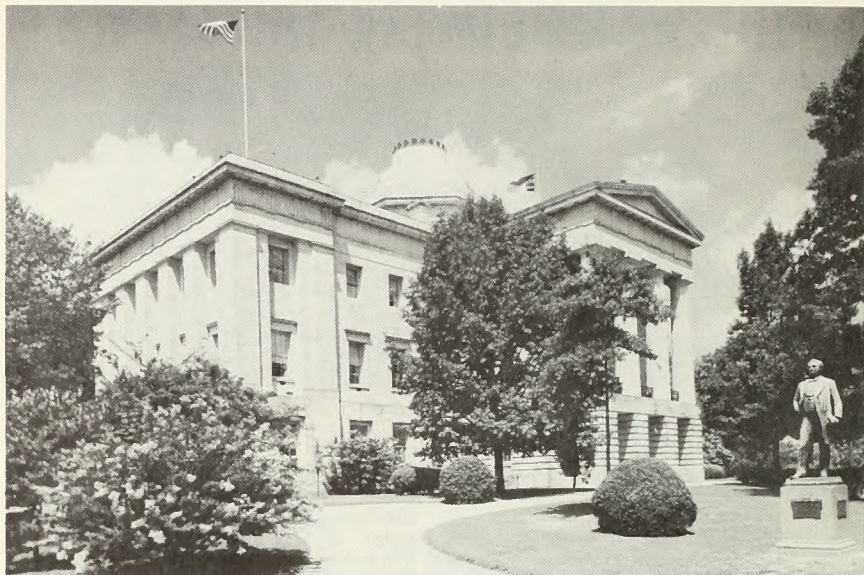
THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES



North Carolina furnished more men to the Confederate cause than any other State. From the coast to the mountains, the story of the War Between The States is told in memorials and markers. A handsome bronze monument by Gutzon Borglum stands on the northwest corner of Capitol Square in Raleigh as a memorial to the first North Carolinian killed in action with the Confederate Army. He was Henry Lawson Wyatt who fell at Bethel Church, Virginia, June 10, 1861.

From the early occupation of the Outer Banks and Roanoke Island, to the last shot fired east of the Mississippi in the little known Battle of Waynesville near the Great Smoky Mountains on May 9, 1865, the Civil War was waged in important engagements, skirmishes and raids throughout North Carolina. The present Capitol was occupied by General Sherman's troops. Major cities of the east, including Washington and New Bern, a colonial capital, were occupied by Federal forces under General Ambrose Burnside. Naval engagements were fought in North Carolina's rivers, and the blockade-running ships of the South were an epic in themselves that is written into the history of the lower Cape Fear.

Many places of Confederate history are marked, some are restored, others are being reclaimed from the ravages of time in a program of the State Dept. of Archives and History, which has issued a booklet entitled "North Carolina as a Civil War Battleground," which is available postpaid for 45 cents.



The Capitol of North Carolina, a beautiful building dating from 1833, flew the Confederate flag from 1861 until 1865 and continues to do so today—on May 10, Confederate Memorial Day. The secession ordinance was adopted here on May 20, 1861, and was celebrated by firing 100 guns on Capitol Square. Later saltpetre for manufacture of gunpowder was stored in the rotundo. General Sherman occupied this Capitol on April 14, 1865, on his march from Bentonville, the bloodiest battle fought in the State, to the Bennett House near Durham. There he received General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender of the last major field army of the Confederacy on April 26, 1865—17 days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The Capitol is open to visitors, and has an information desk in operation during State office hours.



The birthplace of North Carolina's Civil War Governor, Zebulon Baird Vance, is now restored and maintained as a State Historic Site. It was built about 1790 by Col. David Vance, who fought at Kings Mountain. Governor Vance was born here in 1830. It is about 5 miles from Weaverville near Asheville and the Blue Ridge Parkway.



Federal naval forces struck early in the War Between The States at North Carolina's coast, and Cope Hatteras, which is now a part of the nation's first National Seashore, was taken after considerable bombardment and amphibious landing. Old Matterns light, dating from 1798, was a victim of this invasion. The ruins remain today near the light that replaced it in 1870 and is the tallest brick lighthouse in the nation—193 feet. It is still in active service and is open to visitors to the National Seashore, which covers some 30,000 acres and extends 70 miles along the Outer Banks.

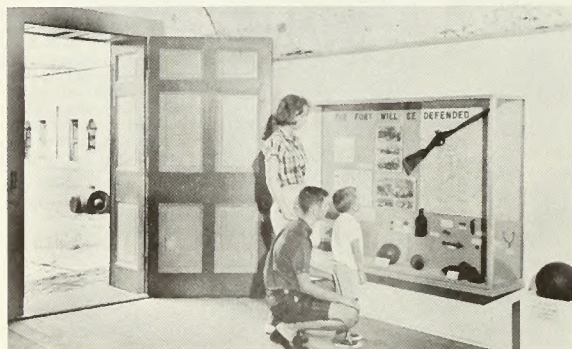
Following the invasion of Mataras Island, Federals extended their conquest of the North Carolina coast to Roanoke Island. Here a historical marker tells the story of General Burnside's visit on February 8, 1862, with the result that the Albemarle area and sea commerce through Outer Banks inlets fell to Union control. Under this situation, many fugitive Negro slaves sought refuge on Roanoke and Mataras Islands, and resulted in the establishment of a "Freedman's" colony on Roanoke Island during the war.



A Confederate flag captured by Indiana troops in the liberation of the Salisbury prison in 1865 was returned to North Carolina in August, 1962, in ceremonies on Roanoke Island. Governor Matthew Welsh of Indiana (left) is shown presenting the flag to Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

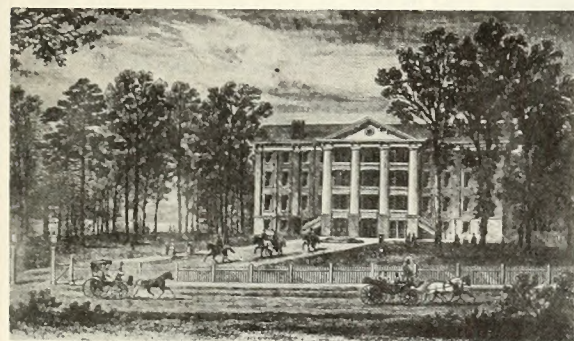


A gem of early military architecture, Fort Macon played an important role in the Civil War and is today restored as a State Park adjacent to popular Atlantic Beach. Note the heavy gun emplacements in the left of the picture. Also the moat and drawbridge common to fortifications of its period. The fort stands at the entrance to the Morehead City-Beaufort harbor. Fort Macon was completed in 1834 and was garrisoned during four wars—the Civil War, the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II. Confederate forces manned the fort after hostilities began in 1861, but lost it to Union troops sweeping down the coast from the north on April 25, 1862. Thereafter the port of Morehead, with its railroad into the interior, was closed to the Confederacy.



Restored Fort Macon has an interesting museum. It is open year 'round, weekdays and Sundays 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Fort Macon State Park has a bathing beach open in summer.

The last and bloodiest full-scale battle of the Civil War in North Carolina was at Bentonville. The restored Harper House on Bentonville Battlefield was a field hospital first for the Union Army and then for the Confederates. Now established as a State Historic Site, Bentonville Battlefield is preserved with much of the terrain exactly as it was at the time of the battle between the Union army of General Wm. T. Sherman and the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston on March 19-21, 1865. Johnston's outnumbered Confederates were unable to halt the march of Sherman's army on Raleigh, and the State capital surrendered without armed resistance on April 14, 1865. There is also a monument on the battlefield which is approximately 40 miles southeast of Raleigh. Access is indicated by markers on U. S. Highway 701.



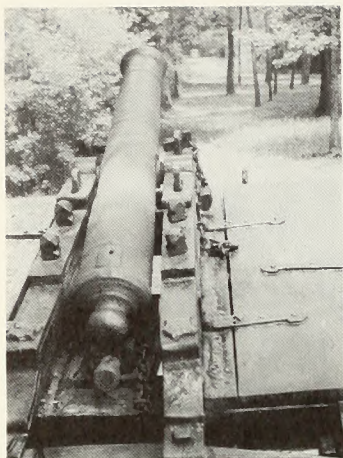
An excellently preserved landmark of the Confederacy is this building in Raleigh which was used first as a Confederate military hospital and later as the Freedman's Bureau of the Federal Occupation forces. It is a part of what became Peace Junior College and serves as the main building of that institution for young women sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.

The stock of the ironclad Confederate warship "Albemarle" is in the Hall of History in Raleigh. The "Albemarle" was built on the Roanoke River near Scotland Neck in 1863. She was the scourge of Union Navy vessels in North Carolina waters until sunk at Plymouth on Oct. 27, 1864.



Charlotte, more than 200 miles inland, was selected as the site of the Confederate Navy Yard after the fall of Portsmouth, Va. For three years, 1862-65, it manufactured cannon balls, iron masts, and other supplies for the Confederate fleet. A plaque marks site at 226 East Trade St.





This cannon was used during the Revolutionary War by Patriot forces under the command of Richard Caswell, who left his campfires burning and moved his forces behind earthen breastworks facing a bridge. The bridge had been partially dismantled. When, about dawn, February 27, 1776, Loyalist forces found the abandoned camp west of the Creek, a detachment boldly turned across the bridge. A sudden burst of artillery and musket fire caught the attackers by surprise and put them to flight. Some historians claim this was the first "act" of rebellion leading toward independence of the United States.



In Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington is a monument (above) marking the grave of Mrs. Rose Greenhow, Confederate Secret Agent, who lost her life when the Blockade Runner Condor was driven ashore on Sept. 30, 1864. Mrs. Greenhow, famed for her beauty, was believed to be bearing dispatches from London to the Confederate Government when she met her death. She was buried with military honors.



Tablet to the memory of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate States cabinet at President Jefferson Davis was unveiled at his grave at historic St. John-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Church at Flat Rock on June 24, 1962. A great grandson of German-born Christopher Gustavus Memminger is shown at the right. He is Ralph Issard Middleton of Asheville. Others in the picture are Maj. Gen. (ret.) John E. Sloan of Asheville, and Mrs. Sadie Smathers Patton, Hendersonville historian. The memorial was erected by N. C. Confederate Centennial Commission.



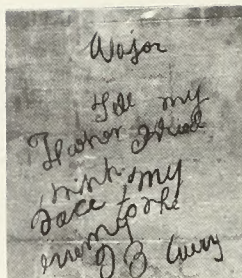
Arms and supplies consigned to General Lee's Confederate armies but which failed to come through the Federal blockade are now being brought up by divers from wrecks off Fort Fisher. Here are some recovered in 1962 and displayed in the museum of Fort Fisher State Historic Site.



This monument, 18 miles south of Wilmington on U. S. 421, marks the site of Fort Fisher, which fell before the Union attack on Jan. 15, 1865, and marked the cutting of the South's last line of communication by sea with the outside world. The fall of Fort Fisher cut off supplies that Confederate armies had been obtaining through the Port of Wilmington with its railroad connections with the interior, and General Lee's surrender followed within months. The fort was named for Colonel Charles G. Fisher, C.S.A., of Salisbury, who was killed at the first battle of Monocacy. It was the site of the largest land-sea battle in the history of the world until World War I.

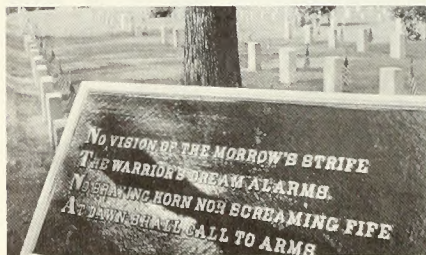


This photograph shows the earthen fortifications of Fort Fisher with Cope Fear River in background. The restoration of Fort Fisher is a project of the Historic Sites division of the State Dept. of Archives and History. The Fort is easily accessible at the terminus of U. S. Highway 421 south of the cities of Wilmington and Carolina Beach.



The Hall of History in the Education Building, a stone's throw from the Wyatt monument, has a significant War Between The States collection and is visited by thousands of people each year. There are fine exhibits of Confederate uniforms and other attire and articles of the period. The letter that was written in blood is of especial interest. This was found on the body of Isaac Erwin Avery, a North Carolina soldier who fell at Gettysburg. It said: "Tell my Father I died with my face to the enemy". Of this, Ambassador James Bryce said: "It is the message of our race to the world."

In the frame building to the left, the last field army of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi surrendered on April 26, 1865. It is the Bennett House near the present industrial and educational city of Durham. The house has been restored and a monument erected to mark the place where General Wm. T. Sherman accepted the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. This marked the end of major hostilities in the Civil War. Under terms signed here, nearly 90,000 Confederate soldiers laid down their arms.

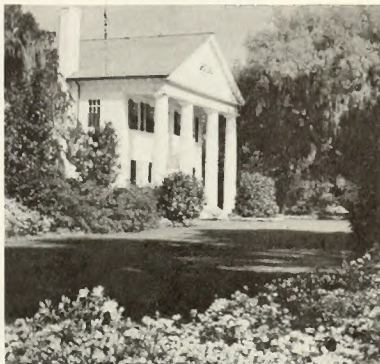


The graves of nearly 1,300 Union soldiers are in the National Cemetery in Raleigh. Many of these fell in the Battle of Bentonville. The cemetery covers 7 acres and was established in 1868.

THE OLD SOUTH



The Home Moravian Church is the center of Moravian Church life in the South. It is in Old Salem, founded in 1776 by members of the faith emigrating south from Pennsylvania. The church, a part of the campus of Salem College, dates from 1800. The Home Church is adjacent to God's Acre, the Moravian burial ground where Easter Sunrise is celebrated with band music and an ancient ritual. Old Salem, a part of the industrial city of Winston-Salem, is a world apart. The restoration is open the year around, and visitors may get four directions from the Reception Center, 614 South Main St.



Dating from 1725, Orton is a showplace of Southeastern North Carolina. It is not only rich in history, but is one of the nation's most beautiful gardens that is open the year around. It reaches a spectacular peak from mid-March to late April when millions of azaleas bloom. Orton originally was a great rice plantation on the lower Cape Fear River, and nearby was historic Brunswick (now under restoration) where three Colonial governors dwelt. During the Civil War, Orton was taken over by Federal forces for a smallpox hospital, and thereby escaped the fate of numerous ante-bellum mansions. Orton is reached by local paved roads leading off U. S. 17 between Wilmington and Southport.



The Old Salem restoration is unique in that it is within the corporate limits of the modern industrial city of Winston-Salem. It is a lived-in restoration of the village established in 1766 by Moravians who moved south from Pennsylvania. Restoration was begun when Old Salem, Inc., was chartered in 1950 as a non-profit organization to preserve the 18-square block historic area. Already, 14 buildings have been restored, and five of them are exhibit buildings open to the public daily except Christmas. The reception center is reached easily from downtown Winston-Salem or U. S. Highway 52 from the south. Because so many buildings (40 of the original 60 erected before 1830) exist in their original state, and refurbishing rather than rebuilding was required, this is a significant Early American restoration.



Old East and The Well, University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina opened its doors to students in 1795 and thereby established a historic "first" of which Tar Heels are justly proud. It was the first State University to do so. Sturdy Old East, still in use as a dormitory, was the first University structure. The cornerstone was laid in 1793, just a year after Raleigh was chosen for the site of the permanent capital. As the rings of a tree trunk reveal its history to the practiced eye, the buildings of the University which is now one of the nation's great institutions of higher learning, and the records in the University Library, trace the development of North Carolina war and peace, boom and depression, from the infancy of statehood to the present. Old East, the Old Well and a cluster of 18th and 19th century buildings form the center of the modern University campus. They retain the flavor of the Old South in contrast with newer buildings that are symbols of the New South, as expressed in Chapel Hill in ultra-modern facilities for research and learning in both the arts and sciences.

The illuminated cross at Lake Junaluska stands as a symbol of the faith of a great Methodist pioneer, Bishop Francis Asbury who crossed the Great Smokies into Western North Carolina around 1800. The Asbury Trail is now marked for hikers near the eastern boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It terminates near Woynesville where the Methodist Assembly grounds extend over 2,500 acres including beautiful Lake Junaluska.





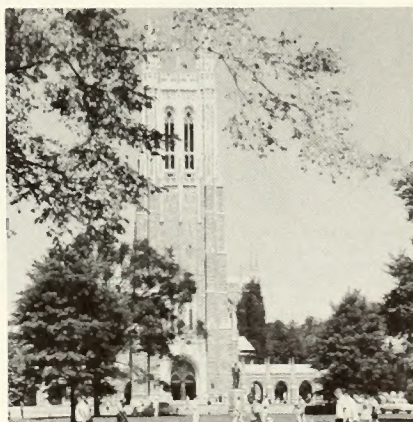
Chowan College was the earliest Baptist women's school in North Carolina. Situated in the colonial town of Murfreesboro in Hertford County, it was founded in 1848 as Chowan Baptist Female Institute. It did not close its doors during the Civil War or the Reconstruction period, but did suspend temporarily in World War II. It was reopened as a co-educational junior college. The Administration building, illustrated, was built in 1851 with massive white columns and broad double veranda.

Davidson College, founded in 1837 by the Presbyterians, was named for General William Lee Davidson. It is near Charlotte. The campus, peacefully shaded by oaks and elms, shows the influence of Thomas Jefferson architecture. Woodrow Wilson attended Davidson. The building shown is Chambers Hall.



Woke Forest College, founded by the Baptists in 1834 as Woke Forest Institute, was situated originally in Woke County some 18 miles north of the State Capitol. The campus illustrated is in Winston-Salem, where the college was moved in 1956. The old campus of Woke Forest is now occupied by the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

This Gothic cathedral spire means Duke University the world over. Duke, situated in the industrial city of Durham, is one of the most heavily endowed institutions of learning. It was founded as Union Institute, a Methodist denominational school, in Randolph County in 1839. It was moved to Durham in 1892 as Trinity College, and became Duke University in 1924. Duke is a point of the Research Triangle, combining its great scientific capacities with those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and N. C. State at Raleigh, both nearby. Formed in 1956 under the leadership of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the Research Triangle combines academic and industrial research talents and facilities and is a major factor in North Carolina's spectacular economic progress.





St. John in the Wilderness was built in 1834 as the chapel for summer residents of Flat Rock, the fashionable Blue Ridge Mountain summer resort near Hendersonville. Many of the communicants were from Savannah, with whom this area is still a favorite summer home.



Longstreet Presbyterian Church, on the Fort Bragg reservation, is known as the mother church in the Presbytery. It was organized in 1758 and two structures occupied the site prior to erection in 1847 of the building illustrated. The Rev. Hugh McAden, early Presbyterian evangelist, conducted first services. In the burial ground lie soldiers who fought in the Revolution, War of 1812 and the War Between the States. It got its name from its location on an early road that was relatively thickly settled.

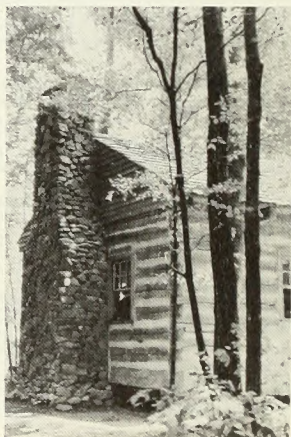
The First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte stands on the site of the first church built in North Carolina's largest city, and one that is known as a city of churches, having some 400. The original church was built in 1823 on an entire city block. It served all denominations although Presbyterians predominated. Its spire, rising above West Trade Street in the business district of the city, stood out above all else until modern skyscrapers were constructed nearby. The McAden memorial window, a copy of Sir Edward Burne-Jones' painting "Hope", won an award at the Chicago Fair of 1894.



Believed to have been built in the 1840's, the Setzer school is typical of one-room schoolhouse of a by-gone era. Restored, it now stands on the grounds of the J. H. Knox Junior High School in Salisbury. An original bench and other early furnishings are supplemented by reproductions.



This old photograph of Sandy Creek Baptist Church reveals the austerity of the times when most early churches were built. Sandy Creek in Randolph County is known as the Mother Church of all Separate Baptists and one of the most important landmarks in Baptist history. It was founded by the Reverend Shubael Stearns in 1755.



NORTH CAROLINA QUICK FACTS

Population—4,760,000 (1963 U. S. census estimate)

Area—52,712 square miles

Capital—Raleigh, established 1792

Name Origin—From Latin Carolus in honor of King Charles I of England

Nick Name—Tar Heel State

Motto—*Esse Quam Videri* (To Be Rather Than To Seem)

Song—The Old North State by Judge William Gaston

Colors—Blue and Red

Flower—Dogwood

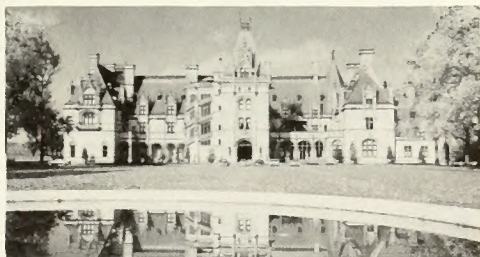
Tree—Pine

Bird—Cardinal



STATE CAPITAL—Raleigh is an educational, distributive, and branch office center. There are fifteen public parks and six institutions of higher learning within the city limits. The capitol building, widely noted for its classic architectural style, is open during State office hours.

Biltmore House near Asheville was built in 1890-93 by George Vanderbilt and is situated on a magnificently landscaped estate commanding a superb view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Modelled after a French chateau, this structure has been called the most magnificent country mansion in America. It is filled with rare antiques and art collected from all over the world. The estate is open to the public.



Two North Carolina inns that were symbols of gracious living a century ago still are today. One in NuWray at Burnsville (left), established in 1833. This inn, enlarged in later years but preserving its original central portion intact, has been operated by the Wray family for three generations. The fame of its table is far spread. The other is Woodfields at Flat Rock (right), built in 1850 as Farmer's Hotel. Little changed today, Woodfields is a favorite at this exclusive resort near Hendersonville.

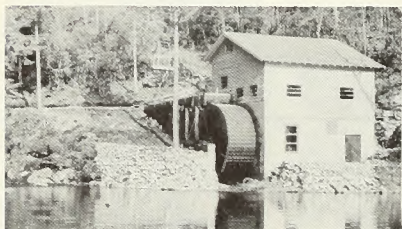
Tarboro's eight-acre Town Common, established by the Colonial Legislature in 1760, is unique. Preserved here for posterity is an ancient cotton press—one operated by mule power. At the time when cotton was king, both as a main crop and in the beginning of the state's giant textile industry, presses of this type were indispensable.



The first cotton mill was established before 1816 near Lincolnton. It was the Schenck-Warlick Mill (above) and no longer stands, but the site is identified by a historical marker on N. C. Highway 27.

The second cotton mill was built in 1818 near Rocky Mount. It was burned by Federal troops in 1863 but rebuilt and is now part of the Rocky Mount Mills on N. C. Highway 43.

Tobacco was grown by Indians before the day of recorded history. It was probably the first commodity export. Sir Walter Raleigh's explorers took some back to England from Roanoke Island in the 1580's. The State is now the world's largest tobacco producer and tobacco manufacturing is its second largest industry. The flue-cured process was discovered in Caswell County in 1857 by the brothers Eli and Elisha Slade. A historical marker is at the place, about 6 miles north of Yonceyville on N. C. Highway 86. The cigarette machine was invented in 1884. Free guided tours are open to visitors in the great factories in Winston-Salem, Durham, Greensboro and Reidsville.



Water-powered mills and handcraft shops were forerunners of North Carolina's great 20th Century industries. Food and feed manufacture took place in mills like the one pictured, which is now operated as a tourist attraction near Franklin. Furniture making, in which North Carolina now leads the nation, had its beginning as a handcraft such as may still be seen in mountains and other places.



Living was both rugged and gracious in 19th century North Carolina. On this page are pictured contrasts in popular tourist areas. Airlie Gardens (right) is near Wilmington, center of beautifully preserved, ante-bellum mansions and estates in Southeastern North Carolina. They are resplendent at Azalea Festival time, March-April. Airlie Gardens were designed by Tappel, gardener for German Kaiser. Here still stands the chapel built by slaves from hand hewn boards and put together with wooden pegs instead of nails. On flower-bound lakes nearby may be seen the Black Swans of Airlie.



Brinegar cabin is in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Doughton Park on the Blue Ridge Parkway and open to the public. A pioneer family lived in self-sufficiency here.

This authentic Pioneer Homestead is in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near the Blue Ridge Parkway entrance. The Pioneer Museum is nearby.



"Somerset Place" in Pettigrew State Park between Plymouth and Columbia, built about 1830, is a fine example of coastal plantation houses of this period.

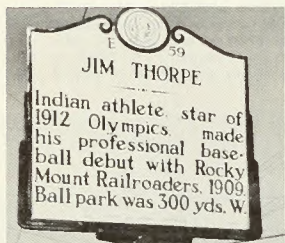


The House in the Horseshoe, (above) on the Deep River near Carthage, has bullet holes as evidence of a Whig-Tory skirmish in 1781. Now a commercial quail and wild turkey farm is nearby. Nearby, too, is the only anthracite mine south of Pennsylvania, now abandoned.



One of the few reminders of the leisurely, by-gone era of the covered bridge is preserved near the State Highway Park on U. S. 64 & 70 east of Hickory. This is known as the Bunker Hill bridge. It is one of three still standing, none in use but all accessible. Both the others are in Randolph County. The Uwharrie River bridge is 8 miles west of Asheboro, and Pisgah Bridge is reached by secondary road N. C. 1114 from U. S. 220 at Uloh.

A historical marker at Capital Square in Raleigh tells the story of the day when railroad building was as experimental as space rockets are today. This was 1833. The rails were laid out New Bern Avenue a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The mule-drawn cars hauled granite from a quarry in East Raleigh for constructing the Capitol. Thus began the era of railroad construction. In 1835 construction started on the Raleigh and Gaston, now part of the Seaboard. The Wilmington and Weldon, now part of the Atlantic Coast Line, was completed in 1840.



The historical marker above is evidence that North Carolina history is far from being only a chronicle of wars and exploration and science and industry. Far from it. Here in Rocky Mount an event occurred that shook the sports world, for here it was that the world's greatest athlete, the Indian Jim Thorpe, played professional baseball and thereby invalidated the medals he won later as an amateur in the Olympic games.

And at Fayetteville, there is another historical marker designating the place where Babe Ruth hit his first home run in professional baseball. It was in March 1914.



"Tweetsie" is symbolic of a by-gone era. This narrow-gauge railroad was operated by the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, chartered in 1866. It operated until 1950 terminating at Boone, N. C. The train originally came into being to haul ore from the Cranberry, N. C., iron mines, but as their quickest link with the outside world, it was regarded affectionately by the mountain people it served. The locomotive and cars were purchased by Grover Robbins of Blowing Rock in 1957 and "Tweetsie" is now operated as a part of a large recreational park known as "Tweetsie Railroad" on U. S. Highway 321 between Blowing Rock and Boone.



At the crest of Mt. Mitchell, highest point in Eastern America, is the grave of the man who first measured it—and lost his life while engaged in exploration of its wild terrain. He was Dr. Elisha Mitchell, scientist of the University of North Carolina. He fell to his death on the mountain on June 27, 1857. Mt. Mitchell rises 6,684 feet above sea level. The State Park at its crest commands a spectacular view of the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains and other ranges of the Southern Appalachians. Mt. Mitchell is near Asheville and is reached by way of the Blue Ridge Parkway and a North Carolina state road 5 miles long. The State Park at the crest covers over 1,200 acres and has a restaurant and picnic and camping facilities that frequently are above the clouds.

Built as North Carolina was emerging from the tragic era of Reconstruction, the Governor's Mansion is a fine example of Victorian architecture. Construction was begun in 1883. The Mansion occupies Burke Square, northeast of the Capitol. President Franklin D. Roosevelt described the interior of this mansion as one of the most beautiful in America. It is the fourth official residence of North Carolina's Governors. The first was Tryon Palace at New Bern, now restored to its Colonial splendor as one of the Tar Heel State's major historical attractions. The Mansion stands on Burke Square, northeast of the Capitol, which was an empty square during the Civil War and made history as being the place where a Confederate soldier, who fired on Sherman's troops as they marched down Fayetteville Street toward the Capitol under a non-resistance agreement, was hanged.



The main hall and grand staircase of the Governor's Mansion are indicative of its splendid spaciousness. There are more than 40 rooms, all with ceilings as high as 16 feet in the Victorian manner and many with open fireplaces.



This is the birthplace of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock who led the great public education revival in North Carolina during his term of office, 1901-05. It is now restored as a State Historic Site and open to the public. It is located 1 mile south of Fremont and 10 miles north of Goldsboro just off U. S. 117. The dwelling is to the reader's left, and the detached kitchen and dining room on the right with the old-fashioned well in the foreground. The original house dates from about 1840.



Beginning of the 20th Century was marked in North Carolina by a great revival of public education which began with the administration of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock, 1901-1905. Public schools all over the State are monuments to this great Governor, and this bronze statue erected in his memory in the Capitol Square in Raleigh was paid for partly by thousands of small donations from school children throughout the State.



While North Carolina and South Carolina claim Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, as a native son. No historian has been able to prove or disprove the location of Jackson's birthplace. Both States have markers designating the birthplace of the seventh president.

In his study for the N. C. Department of Archives and History Historian Max F. Harris concludes: "Unless a piece of writing say from the hand of Mrs. Jackson or James Crawford or Mrs. McCamie or some contemporary, or a record from the hand of a minister or governmental official, shows up detailing Andrew Jackson's birth as to where and when—and so far none has appeared—it will be impossible for anyone to ascertain indisputably the site of Old Hickory's birthplace (whether that site be Union County, N. C., or in Lancaster County, S. C.).

An N. C. Historical Marker on Highway 75 just southwest of Waxhaw, N. C. states that Jackson was born a "few miles southwest of the marker".

THREE PRESIDENTS

The monument to the three Presidents of the United States born in North Carolina faces east in Capitol Square. This monument, dedicated in 1948 by President Truman, honors Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson, the one-time tailor's apprentice who succeeded Lincoln as the 17th President and bore the brunt of administration during the grim period of Reconstruction following the War Between the States.



The Andrew Johnson House, Raleigh, birthplace of the 17th President of the United States, is a tiny gambrel-roofed structure situated in Pullen Park adjoining the campus of North Carolina State College. It is maintained by the Andrew Johnson House Commission of Raleigh and open to the public from 2 until 5 p.m. each day except Saturdays. Admission charge of 25 cents is used for maintenance of the house. In 1958, the 150th anniversary year of Johnson's birth, the house was completely restored and refurnished. The house originally stood in downtown Raleigh. On July 1, 1904, it was purchased by the Wake County Committee of the Colonial Dames of America and moved to a site near its present location. In the 1930's it was moved to its present site and the Andrew Johnson House Commission was set up by the City of Raleigh to maintain it.

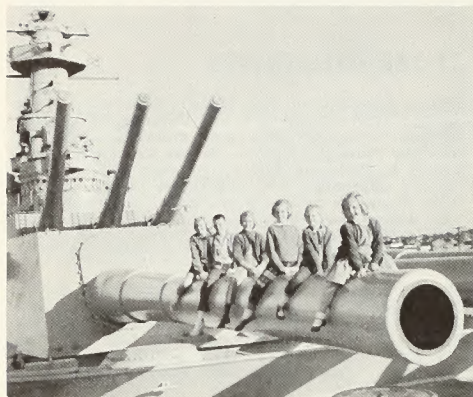


The monument of the 11th President, James K. Polk, marks his birthplace in Mecklenburg County on U. S. 521 near Pineville. He was born in 1795 and won a place in history for his foresight in the territorial development of the U.S.A., including acquisition of California.

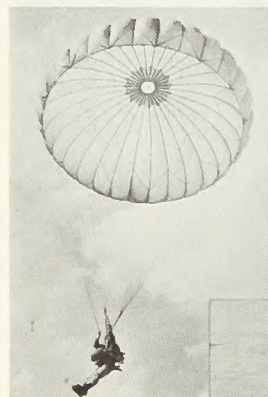
Andrew Jackson, the famous "Old Hickory", was born near the South Carolina border. A highway marker indicating the location of the birthplace of the 7th President (born 1767) is in Woxhaw, Union County.



(See opposite page)



Both World Wars came to the North Carolina coast in submarine attacks. This graveyard on the Outer Banks of Ocracoke Island is the resting place of four British sailors whose bodies washed ashore from the HMS Bedfordshire, torpedoed by a German submarine May 14, 1942.



THE WORLD WARS

The U. S. S. North Carolina, battle-starred veteran of 40 months in the Pacific during World War II, is permanently moored at Wilmington, North Carolina, as a war memorial open to the public seven days a week, year around.

The battleship site is on the west bank of the Cape Fear River, opposite downtown Wilmington and adjacent to U. S. Routes 17, 74 and 76.

The North Carolina's magnificent battle record included participation in every major offensive naval engagement in the Pacific in World War II. Beginning with battle support to the Guadalcanal landings and continuing through the Third Fleet operations against Japan, the heavily armed super-dreadnaught earned 12 battle stars.



Fort Bragg, near Fayetteville, is one of the largest military installations in the United States. Established as an artillery post, it is now a major air defense center and home of the XVIII Airborne Corps, and the famed 82nd Airborne Division, one of whose paratroopers is shown in descent. The huge reservation is in an area of historical importance dating back to pre-Revolutionary times. It was established in 1918, and grew tremendously in World War II. At one time it housed nearly 160,000 troops.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base dates from April, 1942. It is near Goldsboro and named for a World War II air hero of that city. It is the home of the 4th Fighter Group, of which jet fighter planes are shown at ready against air attack.



North Carolina volunteers to fight in Cuba in the war with Spain in 1898 drilled at what used to be the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh, across Hillsboro Street from N. C. State College. In World War I Camp Polk, a tank corps camp, was situated here.



North Carolina's largest city, Charlotte, was the site of a major World War I training center. Camp Greene was named for the Revolutionary War General Nathanael Greene, hero of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The camp site has now been swallowed up by the growing city, and only a historical marker stands today as a reminder many soldiers trained here in 1917-18.



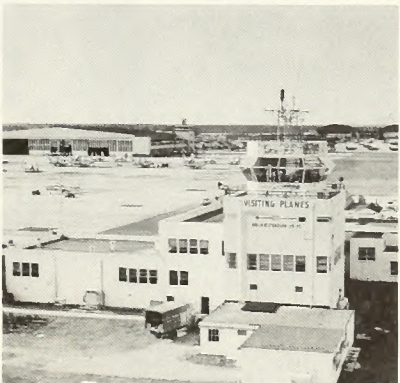
This is the Atlantic Coast Line railroad station at Holly Ridge—one of the few buildings still standing where Camp Davis was in World War II. Thousands of soldiers trained at Davis, a pioneer barrage balloon and anti-aircraft center.



During both World Wars I & II cargo ships were built in the yards at Wilmington. Part of the site is now occupied by the North Carolina State Port Terminals.



The Marine Corps moved into North Carolina in force in World War II, establishing the Cherry Point Air Station (below) between Morehead City and New Bern, and Camp Lejeune near Jacksonville (above). State highways run through both bases.





The Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte, was a branch of the U. S. Mint from 1837 through 1913. It was established when North Carolina was the nation's largest gold producer. Now it houses a collection of sculpture and paintings, including a life-size portrait of Queen Charlotte. Museum is also a center for Charlotte concerts and other cultural events.



History of the Cherokee Indians is preserved by the Cherokee Historical Society in the recreated Oconaluftee Indian Village (above), the Cherokee Indian Museum, and the outdoor drama "Unto These Hills".



The Wachovia Museum in Old Salem has one of the largest collections of local antiquities in America. The collection is housed in the original Maravian Bays' School built in 1794 to which in 1937 a new structure was added.



The Museum of North Carolina Minerals on the Blue Ridge Parkway is a gem sample case. More than 300 minerals are found in the State, which was the leading gold producer in the U. S. during the first half of the 19th Century.



The New Bern Firemen's Museum, dedicated in 1957, preserves the rich history of the New Bern Department, chartered in 1845, as the Atlantic Co., and believed to be the oldest continuously active volunteer fire department in the nation. Featured are the Atlantic Steamer, purchased in 1879, and the Button Steamer, dating from 1884. Two hose wagons, holding all-time records, are also on exhibit. Admission to the Museum, near the Tryon Palace Restoration, is free.



O. Henry, the short story writer, was born in Greensboro in 1862. A replica of the Parter Drug Store, where he worked, with original furnishings is a feature of the Greensboro Historical Museum containing also prized Indian, colonial and revolutionary relics.

In the City of Raleigh there are three museums devoted to history, art, and natural history and agriculture. On the coast is the unique Marine Museum of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Opposite is a scene in the Civil War section of the Hall of History containing the fine collection of the Dept. of Archives and History.



A scene in the Elizabethan section of North Carolina Museum of Art. This contains the first major art collection purchased with State funds. In 1958 the Gari Melchers Gold Medal was awarded the State of North Carolina for its "leadership and foresight in the support of the fine arts".

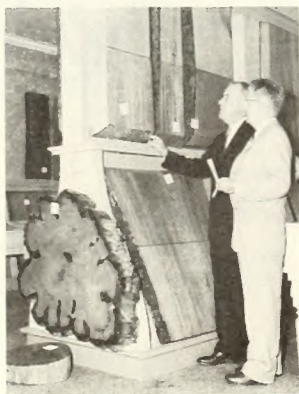


The Cape Hatteras Marine Museum is a new coastal attraction. Opened in 1954 by the National Park Service, it houses an expanding collection of relics telling the dramatic story of "The Graveyard of the Atlantic".



The house in which the author Thomas Wolfe was reared is preserved as a historic shrine in Asheville. This is the "Dixieland" of Wolfe's novel "Look Homeward Angel".

The State Museum of Natural History (right) was established in 1851. It is in the Agriculture Building.





St. John's Art Gallery at Wilmington, opened to the public in 1962, was built in 1801 and originally housed the oldest Masonic Lodge in North Carolina. Original Masonic frescos are preserved here. This is one of 35 buildings included in the preservation program of the Wilmington Historic District.

This historical marker in the ancient port city of Beaufort (right) tells the story of an all-but forgotten industry in the 17th and 18th centuries in North Carolina. Commercial fishing is still an important economic factor, but whale fishing is as extinct as Diamond City, which a century ago was a thriving settlement near the present Cope Lookout lighthouse. The retired fishing boat "Alphonso" is now open as a whaling museum on Beaufort's waterfront.



Wrecks of hundreds of ships are buried under the sands of North Carolina's coast, and sometimes exposed by storms—as was this one discovered by photographer and models on Ocracoke Island. Wrecks may be found on Hatteras and Nags Head islands, also.

The Roy Hampton Museum at Morehead City has a fascinating display of all types of fish and shellfish found in North Carolina coastal waters.





NEW LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

North Carolina's long growth pattern, from the Indian-inhabited land of Sir Walter Raleigh's first English Colonies, to the State called the "Dixie Dynamo" was recently delineated by the National Geographic Magazine. The Geographic continued, "There is something inspiring about the State at this point in the 20th century, something exciting, dynamic, and somehow youthful, though this is among the oldest of the states". This idea is reflected in the development of North Carolina's seat of government.

The Capitol on which construction was begun in 1833 to replace earlier structures, was designed to house all State government. Today it is inadequate even for the Executive branch. Many years ago the Judicial branch sought other quarters, and in 1963 the Legislative branch was established in its own building—the first in any state for exclusive occupancy of its Legislature.

The Legislative Building, popularly called the State House and not to be confused with The Capitol, houses the General Assembly which formerly met in chambers on the second floor of the Capitol and spread into many buildings for committee and clerical operations.

The beautiful marble structure, occupying an entire city block and located so that it may form the northern end of a mall with the Capitol at the south end, was planned so that it may become the hub of a new group of State buildings.

The five-domed structure contains over 200,000 square feet on four levels, is fully air conditioned and cost over \$6 millions. Edward Durell Stone of New York was the architect with Holloway-Reeves of Raleigh, associates.

HISTORIC SITES

National

FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. On Roanoke Island at site of the first English colonies in the new world, 1585-87. The "Lost Colony" was one of these colonizing efforts. National Park Service has reconstructed the earth fort, originally built to protect the colonies against the Spanish, and has established a museum. In Waterside Theatre nearby, Paul Green's symphonic drama "The Lost Colony" is presented each summer.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. Near U. S. 220 north of Greensboro. Here on March 15, 1781, General Cornwallis with 2,000 British troops met in battle General Nathanael Greene, commanding an American force of 1420 veterans and 2900 raw recruits. Cornwallis' army was crippled and the way paved for British surrender at Yorktown a little later. National Park Service has marked the battlefield and erected a visitor center-museum. Many monuments have been erected by patriotic and other private organizations.

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. Near Currie, Pender County, on N. C. 210. Site of first battle of the Revolution in North Carolina, Feb. 27, 1776. A force of Tories that included Alan Macdonald, husband of Flora Macdonald, was attacked by a force of Whigs and defeated. This Patriot victory thwarted a grand scheme of invasion of the southern colonies. National Park Service has reconstructed earthworks, the famous bridge, and erected a modern visitor center-museum.

WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Near Kitty Hawk. Here on Dec. 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first flight of a power-driven airplane. A large monument marks the spot. In addition, the National Park Service has reconstructed the launching apparatus, the hangar, and the living quarters used by the Wright Brothers, and established a modern museum which deals with the early history of the Wrights.

State

ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. On N. C. 62, 10 miles south of Burlington. On this field on May 16, 1771, was fought a decisive battle between Governor William Tryon and his force of Colonial militia and a group of organized back-country rebels known as the Regulators. Visitor center-museum with historical exhibits on the War of the Regulation and on the Battle of Alamance open.

BENNETT PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Just west of Durham off U. S. 70. In this small reconstructed farmhouse General Joseph E. Johnston and General William T. Sherman met for negotiations leading to Johnston's surrender of his Confederate army on April 26, 1865. The document signed here, 17 days after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, put an end to the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. General Johnston surrendered approximately 89,000 Confederate troops. The restored Bennett farmhouse and detached kitchen have been furnished to the period of 1865 and the project is open to the public.

BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. Off U. S. 701 15 miles south of Smithfield, Johnston County. Here was fought in March, 1865, the last major Confederate-initiated battle of the Civil War and the largest and the bloodiest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. It was the only important attempt by the Confederates to stop General Sherman on his northward march from Savannah to join General Grant's forces in the Petersburg area of Virginia. The State project consists of 51 acres, which embrace the Confederate cemetery, the Harper House (used by both sides during and after the battle as a field hospital), and part of the earthworks used in the battle. On private property are other earthworks totaling several miles in length. Thirty historical markers on the roads through the battlefield area mark various important features and actions.

BRUNSWICK TOWN STATE HISTORIC SITE. On the east side of lower Cape Fear River, Brunswick County. The town of Brunswick, founded in 1725, was a flourishing river port until the American Revolution, when it was burned by the British. After the Revolution, the town never recovered and became extinct about 1830. Walls of Saint Philip's Church and numerous house foundations remain. Also the massive works of Fort Anderson, a Civil War fortification erected by the Confederates, remain and have been improved for exhibit. The Department of Archives and History is conducting an archeological project on the Colonial town site and has erected many signs and trailside exhibits in the area.

The James Iredell House State Historic Site. Edenton, Chawan County. This house, built in the 1760's, was the home of James Iredell, Attorney-General of North Carolina during the Revolution and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1799, under appointment by President Washington. The house is owned by the State but is maintained and operated by the James Iredell House Association of Edenton.





Fort Fisher was spotlighted during the observance of the Civil War Centennial. The illustration is one of several contemporary lithographs in the collection of the Dept. of Archives and History.

FORT FISHER STATE HISTORIC SITE. On U. S. 421 south of Carolina Beach, New Hanover County. Remains of the Confederate bastion which held the Cape Fear River open to blockade runners until almost the end of the Civil War is being restored and developed as a historical exhibit. The earthworks have been cleaned off and marked, a small museum established, and extensive salvage operations on blockade runners sunk during the Civil War are being carried out.

FORT MACON STATE PARK. On Bogue Bank near Atlantic Beach, Carteret County. This great brick fort was built 1826-1834 to protect Beaufort Inlet against naval invasion. Early in the Civil War it was the site of a battle for its capture. After World War I it was turned over to the State of North Carolina and in recent years has been developed as a State historical attraction.

GOVERNOR CHARLES B. AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Located a mile south of Fremont, Wayne County, just off U. S. 117. The small farmhouse in which North Carolina's great "Educational Governor" was born in 1859 has been restored and furnished to period. In addition, a one-room schoolhouse of 1870 has been moved to the site and restored.

GOVERNOR RICHARD CASWELL MEMORIAL. On old U. S. 70 west of Kinston. The memorial centers around the grave of Richard Caswell, a military hero of the American Revolution and first Governor of North Carolina after Independence.

THE GOVERNOR ZEBULON B. VANCE BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Located on Reems Creek Road, 5 miles east of Weaverville, Buncombe County. Originally built in the 1790's by Colonel David Vance, the large log house was the birthplace in 1830 of Zebulon Baird Vance, North Carolina's Civil War Governor and later a United States Senator from North Carolina. The house has been reconstructed, using part of the materials of the original house, all according to plans based on the original. It has been furnished with mountain antiques of the area. In addition, a smokehouse, springhouse, and slave house have been reconstructed.

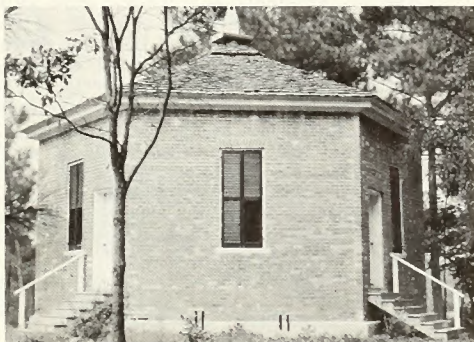
THE HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE STATE HISTORIC SITE. On Deep River at the northern boundary of Moore County. This house was built about 1770 by Philip Alston, later a Whig leader during the Revolution. In 1781 a battle was fought here which left the house pockmarked with bullet holes. The battle was fought between a force of Whigs led by Alston and a force of Tories led by David Fanning. Later the house was the home of Governor Benjamin Williams, who developed there one of the State's first large cotton plantations. The house is owned by the State, but it has been restored and is now operated by the Moore County Historical Society.

SOMERSET PLACE, an ante-bellum plantation at Pettigrew State Park, located in Washington and Tyrrell counties on the shores of Lake Phelps. The plantation was developed in the 1780's as a swampland reclamation project. It was first a rice plantation. The present buildings were erected in the 1820's and 1830's by the Josiah Collins family of Edenton. The mansion house is notable architecturally. Other outbuildings include a kitchen, smokehouse, ice house, dairy, and an overseer's house.

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. Five miles east of Mount Gilead, Montgomery County. Following archeological investigation, this 17th century Indian ceremonial village has been largely reconstructed and a modern visitor center-museum erected. Indian structures include the temple on top of the earth mound, a priest's dwelling, a burial house in which are exposed the skeletons of numerous burials, and the mud-plastered palisade surrounding the temple area.

TRYON PALACE RESTORATION, New Bern. Originally built 1767-1770, this beautiful building was North Carolina's first official Capitol and Royal Governor's residence. Occupied in 1770 by Governor William Tryon, builder of the Palace, it served successively as the residence of Royal Governor Josiah Martin and Richard Caswell, first Governor of the State after Independence. During the 1950's Tryon Palace was restored and furnished to period at a total cost in excess of \$3,000,000. The bulk of these funds was from the bequest of the late Maude Moore Latham of Greensboro.

Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, near Wagram, Scotland County. Built in 1860 as meeting hall and library for a local debating and literary society, it was raided by General Sherman's men in 1865 and contents scattered over the grove. It has been restored as an historic building.



"IT'S A LONG TIME BETWEEN DRINKS"

One version of the story is handed down in the family of John Motley Morehead, Ambassador to Sweden (1930-33). Mr. Morehead's grandfather was Governor Morehead, a Whig. Gov. J. H. Hammond of South Carolina was a Democrat. The two officials met with their staffs and legal advisers for a conference on the extradition of a political offender which involved the continued amicable relations between the two states.

During the discussion Governor Hammond became excited and finally announced that further refusal would result in his sending a military force

into North Carolina to seize the fugitive.

"Now, sir," he shouted, crashing his fist upon the table, "what is your answer?"

"My reply, sir," answered Governor Morehead with great deliberation, "is this: It's a damn long time between drinks."

This unexpected answer had the effect of so relieving the tension that the two Governors were able to talk dispassionately and eventually to reach a settlement satisfactory to both states.

HISTORIC SITES PROGRAM

Under the administration of the Department of Archives and History a comprehensive program of preservation and development of historic sites is going ahead. This includes restorations from the mountains to the coastal plains, financed with both public and private funds. Many of these are either illustrated in this booklet or noted in connection with adjacent places of historic interest.

WHY TAR HEELS?

In colonial days, North Carolina was a big producer of tar, pitch and turpentine and its residents sometimes were called TAR HEELS.

During one of the fiercest conflicts of the War Between The States, North Carolina troops felt they had been let down by a regiment carrying the colors of another state, and thus carried chips on their shoulders when they pulled back from the front after the battle.

"Any more tar down in the Old North State boys?" members of the other regiment taunted the battle-weary North Carolinians.

"Not a bit. Jeff Davis bought it all up," retorted the Carolinians.

"How's that, what's he going to do with it?"

"He's gonna put it on your heels to make you stick better in the next fight," answered the soldiers from the land of tar, pitch and turpentine.

General Lee, hearing of the incident, remarked:

"God bless the Tar Heel boys."

The nickname became immensely popular.

Source, Creecy's "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina"



PINEHURST



NATIONAL SEASHORE PARK

VARIETY VACATIONLAND

Historic North Carolina is also Variety Vacationland, a distinctive State in that its vacation attractions stretch from Atlantic ocean beaches to the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge mountains. Between these extremes is the world famous Mid-South resortland, where winter golf is king. Each of the four seasons offers something special in vacations in North Carolina, and the full color booklet entitled "Variety Vacationland" describes many of them, some with deep historical significance.

In fact, the game of golf is deeply rooted in North Carolina history. Legend has it that the first golf was played in 1728 by a Scotchman named Alex MacGrain knocking a feather-ball about in a field near Fayetteville. It is recorded that the first course was established at Hot Springs in 1888. In 1897, just a decade after present-day golf was established in the U. S., pioneers began playing the game at Pinehurst, which was to become a world-famous winter resort.

In the mountains golf is famous too, and not far from Hot Springs, where the modern game began, is the course of the Asheville Country Club adjacent to Grove Park Inn. This famous resort hotel was built by E. W. Grove, the St. Louis chill tonic magnate, in 1912-13. It is situated on the west slope of Sunset Mountain overlooking the city.



BEACHES



MOUNTAINS

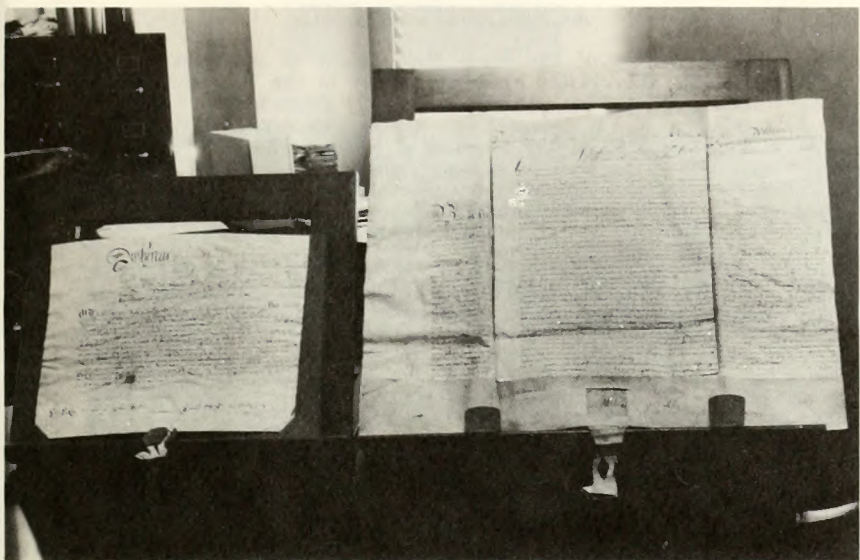
HISTORICAL MECCA

North Carolina, with a history extending over more than 300 years, is a mecca for historical researchers. From all over the nation come thousands of persons each year to do research in regional, State, and local history and in genealogy. In few places in the country are there concentrated as many fine archival and manuscript depositories as in North Carolina.

The STATE ARCHIVES in the State Department of Archives and History, located in the Education Building in Raleigh, is the official depository for public records—State and local—from the earliest days to the present. Here are the records of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government dating from the seventeenth century. Here are also either the originals or microfilm copies of most of the early county records. In addition, there is a great collection of private papers of outstanding national and State leaders, maps, newspapers, church records, copies of records relating to North Carolina (in foreign depositories and in the National Archives), and many other research materials. Both scholars and genealogists find a veritable treasure trove of original manuscript materials in the State Archives. The Search Room is open to researchers on weekdays and Saturday mornings, except holidays. A free leaflet describing research materials is available from the State Archivist, P. O. Box 1881, Raleigh. The Department also administers a State-wide records management program that is recognized nationally as one of the largest and best.

The SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION in the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, is the greatest depository of private manuscripts relating to Southern history. No history of the South will be complete unless research has been done in this fine collection. It is open six days a week.





The MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT of the Duke University Library, Durham, possesses a national collection of private papers, as well as some materials relating to foreign countries. It too specializes in, but is not restricted to, Southern materials. It is open daily.

Among the other depositories of manuscript materials in North Carolina are the Salem Archives, Winston-Salem, where records of the Moravians are preserved; the Guilford College Library, Guilford College (near Greensboro), which preserves Quaker records; the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat (near Asheville), the official depository for those denominations; the Wake Forest College Library, Winston-Salem, which has many Baptist records; the Atlantic Christian College Library, Wilson, the depository for materials relating to the Disciples of Christ; and the Methodist Historical Foundation, Lake Junaluska (near Asheville), the Methodist depository. Many other libraries have small but significant collections of unprinted materials.

Printed historical works may be found in all of the college libraries, in the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh, and in the public libraries of practically all counties and cities.

The State Department of Archives and History publishes many books and pamphlets on North Carolina history which are sold at modest rates to the public. "The North Carolina Historical Review," published quarterly by the Department, is one of the finer State historical journals and has subscribers throughout the country. A free list of publications available may be obtained from the Division of Publications, P. O. Box 1881, Raleigh.

All in all, the researcher will find in North Carolina unlimited materials, facilities, and challenges. And, besides, he can combine his holidays in Vary Vacationland with his research trip.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the assistance of the State Department of Archives and History, production of this abbreviated guide to history in the Tar Heel State would not have been possible. This valuable and freely given help is herewith gratefully acknowledged and it goes not only to the Director, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, and to the head of the division of historic sites, W. S. Tarlton, but also to the staff of the Hall of History, who not only contributed materials and suggestions for this booklet, but cooperate continuously with the Dept. of Conservation and Development in responding to inquiries and otherwise making the rich history of North Carolina better known.

COUNTY HISTORIANS

In most of the 100 counties of North Carolina there is either a county historical society, an informal group, or an individual able and willing to help visitors interested in history with local information. A list of some of these appears on page VII of the preface of the "North Carolina Guide", 1955 edition, which is listed with references below. More detailed information about County Historical Societies is available from the Committee to Organize County Historical Societies or Associations under the auspices of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. The address is Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, N. C.

READY REFERENCE

NORTH CAROLINA GUIDE, 649 pp., University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill \$3.50
NORTH CAROLINA, The History of a Southern State by Lefler & Newsome, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$7.50
THE FACE OF NORTH CAROLINA by Roberts & Gorrell, Heritage House, Charlotte \$12.50
GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC, Shipwrecks of the North Carolina Coast by David Stick, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$5.00
OUTER BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA (1584-1958) by David Stick, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$6.00
A NORTH CAROLINA BIBLIOGRAPHY by Thornton, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$7.50
GUIDE TO NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL HIGHWAY MARKERS, with location and description of 755 markers, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Box 1881, Raleigh 35¢
NORTH CAROLINA AS A CIVIL WAR BATTLEGROUND, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh 45¢
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES, assorted leaflets, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh free
DIRECTORY OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW available from N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh, listing prices free
STATE CAPITOL AND THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, Dept. Conservation and Development, Travel Information Division, Raleigh free
Libraries throughout the State, many of which have indexed files of newspapers and THE STATE Magazine files.
(A much more extensive bibliography is available free on request to the Dept. of Conservation and Development, Travel Information Division, Raleigh.)

THE COVER: The Coat of Arms appearing on the cover of this Historyland Booklet is that of King George III which was "official" during the period of construction of Tryon Palace. Now the official Tryon Palace Coat of Arms, it was authenticated under the direction of Sir John Heaton-Armstrong of the College of Arms, England.



Tryon Palace, completed in 1770 and described by visitors of the period as the "most beautiful building in colonial America", is authentically restored and open to the public at New Bern, which was capital of both the Colony and the State of North Carolina. The Palace is furnished with mid-18th Century antiques, and its gardens are designed in the manner of English 18th Century gardens.



Old Salem, Moravian Church congregation town founded in 1766 and lived in ever since, is now within the corporate limits of Winston-Salem. The 18th Century charm of Old Salem, where many beautiful buildings have been in continuous use for nearly two centuries, has been enhanced through the restoration program of Old Salem, Inc.